MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Relations With UNIFIL--Jerusalem radio reported that, after meeting with Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of the Christian militia forces in southern Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said they had agreed that the militia should avoid clashes with UNIFIL in southern Lebanon and should make a "supreme effort" not to harm the civilian population there. For its part, Israel is now allowing UNIFIL to receive supplies through Israel's Ben-Gurion Airport, Jerusalem television reported. It noted that this is a change in Israeli policy toward UNIFIL.

Palestinian Accusation--The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that an American ship has unloaded a consignment of arms in Beirut for the Phalangist militia, including 40 tracked vehicles and 17 tanks. The radio said the Phalangists are making intensive military preparations for a new conflict after asking President Ilyas Sarkis to order a cease-fire. The radio also denounced the "obvious coordination" between factions of the Lebanese Army and the Phalangists, asserting that army Commander Victor Khuri has transferred six 115-mm guns to the Phalangists. In a statement reported by the radio, the Lebanese National Movement also warned against cooperation between the army and the Phalangists, claiming that army artillery participated in the recent shelling of Beirut airport.

Military Situation--The IDF spokesman denied an AFP report that 150 Israeli tanks crossed the border and deployed in southern Lebanon this morning, Jerusalem radio reported. According to the Voice of Lebanon, Palestinians and Christian militia forces exchanged fire in the south. Jerusalem radio said the exchanges continued intermittently throughout the night, with many shells hitting Marj 'Uyun. Beirut radio reported that Beirut remained calm throughout the day except for intermittent sniper fire. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, however, clashes broke out in the suburbs between Amal Movement gunmen and supporters of the Iraqi Ba'th Party. Beirut radio also said that Zahlah was calm, but the Voice of Lebanon claimed that Syrian troops shelled Zahlah's residential and industrial areas and were tightening their blockade of the town. Beirut radio revealed that Public Works Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi and the governor of Al-Biqa' met in Shtawrah with Syrian Col Muhammad Ghanim to discuss the situation in Zahlah.

Saudi Arabia

Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has warned the United States that an "explosion" will occur in the Middle East unless the United States helps achieve peace there, SPA reported. Speaking in New York, Yamani criticized "blind American support" of Israel, asserting that Israel poses more of a threat to the world than does communism. He urged the United States not to sacrifice its friendship with Saudi Arabia because of its "bias" toward Israel, and he said that possibilities for U.S.-Saudi cooperation would be unlimited if the United States helped achieve a just peace in the Middle East.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah left Kuwait on an official visit to the Soviet Union, Kuwait radio reported. Before leaving he said that he will hold talks with Soviet officials on bilateral relations, the situation in the Gulf, the Arab-Israeli conflict and Afghanistan. Noting that he will be extremely frank with Soviet officials, he said he will explain to them the aims of the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council. He indicated that Kuwait may acquire more Soviet weapons as a result of this visit to the Soviet Union.

Oman

Muscat radio reported that Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, meeting in Salalah, discussed the regional situation, bilateral relations and technical assistance for Oman's economic development.

Libya

TASS announced that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will make an official visit to the Soviet Union on 27 and 28 April.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr Press Conference--Addressing a press conference in Tehran, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr admitted that Iran has suffered "huge" losses in the war with Iran, Tehran radio reported. He added that losses to industry and in manpower are "incalculable" but claimed that the situation at the front is good. He said that the Iraqi regime made four basic mistakes in attacking Iran: 1) it mistakenly thought that the Arabs in Khuzestan would take the Iraqi side and rise up against the Iranian Government; 2) it assumed that the Iranian Army would turn its guns against the Iranian Government in aid of Iraq; 3) it thought that the Iranian leadership was unstable, would become more unstable because of the war and world collapse; 4) it did not realize that the Iranian nation would use its initiative to overcome its historical disadvantages and underdevelopment.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that mopping-up operations continued following the capture by Iranian forces of strategic heights in the west. It put the number of enemy dead at more than 350. The radio also reported that four fuel depots at Iraq's Al-Faw refinery were set on fire by Iranian shelling. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported small-scale clashes along the western fronts and said Iraqi aircraft raided Iranian positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, returning safely to base.

Iran

An Interior Ministry announcement, broadcast by Tehran radio, declared that a "handful of people who penetrated the ranks" of Armenians demonstrating near the Turkish Embassy entered the embassy and caused "some minor damage." Encountering "decisive action by security officials," they were dispersed, the announcement stated. In condemning such acts, the Interior Ministry stated that it "expects the Armenian compatriots, who enjoy protection under Islamic law, to reject this handful of hooligans."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING IN JALALABAD

LD232030 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1620 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, while visiting Nangarhar Province, participated in a meeting held in his honor by the elders and representatives of various Nangarhar tribes and by citizens of Jalalabad.

Speaking extemporaneously, Babrak Karmal said that the aim and essence of the Sawr Revolution is the construction of a new, prosperous, progressive, honorable and proud Afghanistan. We do not want the kind of Afghanistan that has been brought to your notice, time and time again, via the national mass media. The basic aim of our party is to build a prosperous and informed society in accordance with the principles of the wide National Fatherland Front, that is to say, with the cooperation of all the noble, valorous and toiling people of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal said: Let us see what the people want. The people of Afghanistan want and are determined to build such a society. In contrast to earlier times, when the governments oppressed the people and inflicted crimes on the country's noble and toiling people, the people want the government to be their true servant. The people want the government authorities to respect the honor and tradition of the majority and never to act contrary to their wishes.

Babrak Karmal added that it is the lofty and moral task of government officials and party members to fulfill all their duties by respecting the holy religion of Islam and the customs and traditions of the people, for such an attitude is in line with the will of the masses. Babrak Karmal added that it is natural that such an attitude cannot be realized just by saying it, but should be proved through revolutionary action.

Babrak Karmal, touching on the extensive and all-round assistance of the USSR to Afghanistan, said: You toiling people of Nangarhar have witnessed, more than others, the fruits of this assistance. For example, this city of Jalabad was once a desert, but now this desert has been built on and is blooming. Factories have been built here. This is a small example of the fruits of this assistance.

Babrak Karmal, briefly explaining the aims of the DRA, said: Our aim is peace and the well-being of the people. We want people to have land and to reap the best crop from it. We are fighting for the sake of improving your lives. Instead of importing our essential goods from abroad we are establishing factories to produce them in our country. We want you to have more and better schools, hospitals and all the necessities of life. Which of our aims are contrary to Islamic teachings?

Babrak Karmal added: You know that Islam teaches us to acquire knowledge. Are we, who are acquiring knowledge, exploiting technology and struggling to provide the necessary conditions for them, committing acts contrary to Islam? Which aspects of these aims are contradictory to Islam and to the customs and traditions of the people of Afghanistan?

Babrak Karmal, explaining the aims of the party and the government regarding the improvement in the standard of living of the country's deprived people, added: We want to develop commerce. We want our countrymen to have better houses. We want to catch up with world civilization and surge ahead. Do you think that we should remain behind in a world which is so rapidly forging ahead? Who does not want us to achieve such lofty humanitarian aims? Should we not regard those people who are opposed to these wishes and who are fighting against them as the enemies of the toiling people of Afghanistan?

Babrak Karmal asked whether those persons are not enemies who, in the name of the sacred religion of Islam, are engaging in criminal acts and are killing our fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, burning schools and hospitals and killing innocent schoolchildren. Babrak Karmal asked: Who is defending these enemies of yours? The Government of Pakistan, among others, the tool of the American, Chinese and British Governments. It is not only continuing hostilities against the people of Afghanistan, but it is also inflicting the most terrible cruelties and oppressions on the Baluch, Pashtun, Sindi and Punjabi brothers, all of whom are Muslims.

Babrak Karmal, explaining the features of the enemies of the country, people and revolution added: America, China and Britain--these recognized enemies of our people and of our country--do not shrink from committing any crime against the people of Afghanistan. They are arming their servants and killers and sending them onto our sacred soil to commit murder, disrupt your peaceful life, and prevent you from living and building up the country. Do you accept these killers? The people shouted: Never!

Babrak Karmal added: Our enemies are opposed to your honor and self-respect and our country's freedom and independence. We want to live in peace. We have repeatedly reminded the Government of Pakistan: Let us sit together like Muslim brothers, let us talk and see what disputes and disagreements we have, but as they are not their own masters, they have not accepted this fair approach.

Babrak Karmal, explaining the treacherous conspiracies of reaction said: Your enemies, that is to say, America, China, Britain and Pakistan, want to enslave you. They want to make you the slaves of Punjabis, who themselves are the slaves of imperialism. Do you accept such a dishonor? The people exclaimed: No, no, Afghans have never consented to be anyone's slaves.

Babrak Karmal said: Your enemies wanted, through Hafizollah Amin--that CIA stooge--to partition the country and start a civil war; perhaps thousands of our men and women might have died, and it might have led to a terrible war in the region and in Asia. Under such circumstances, our brother and friendly country, the USSR, came to the aid of the people of Afghanistan and foiled this treacherous and criminal conspiracy.

When peace is restored in the country and the aggression against our country actually ceases, the limited military contingents of the USSR will return to their peace-loving country. Babrak Karmal said: We announce to the world that the aggression and conspiracies against our country should be stopped. The practice of sending rebels--those professional killers--to Afghanistan should be stopped. The people do not want these murderers. The people want peace. Let us together strengthen peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan. You are not alone in the world. You have many friends in the world. I assure you that most people in Pakistan are friendly to the people of Afghanistan. The military dictatorship of Gen Ziaul Haq is isolated from the people. His most criminal military regime is burning in the fire of its crimes.

Babrak Karmal added that all the revolutionaries of the world and the great majority of Muslims support the Afghan people and revolution. The Arab toilers and the heroic people of Palestine who are courageously fighting against Zionism and American imperialism are by your side. Is it not strange that America, which is fighting against the Muslim Arab nation of Palestine, America, which is bleeding the nation of Palestine through the use of Israel and creating disunity amongst the Arabs, should be defending Islam here.

Babrak Karmal ended by saying: We must be aware of and be able to distinguish friend from foe. We must not be deceived by our enemies. We must expose the enemy, which is trying to hide behind the curtain of your reverence.

With the will of Almighty God, with unity with you, our national and democratic revolution, which completely complies with the the shar'iah of the sacred religion of Islam, will triumph. With the realization of our lofty and humanitarian goals, we will build a peaceful, free, developed and honorable Afghanistan.

KARMAL GREETS KAMPUCHEA ON NATIONAL DAY

BK240248 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Apr (SPK)--Mr Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, in a greetings message to the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and to Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and President Heng Samrin on Kampuchean National Day, wished the Kampuchean people brilliant successes in building a new society and in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and reactionaries. We express our firm confidence in the consolidation of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the DRA and the PRK in the interest of our two peoples and of world peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST HOLDS PRAGUE NEWS CONFERENCE

LD232318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, held a press conference in the Palace of Culture in Prague this afternoon. Our editor Zdenek Havranek reports:

The press conference started shortly after 1700 and was attended by domestic and foreign journalists. Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said at the beginning of the conference:

[Begin recording in English, with superimposed Czech translation] As you know I am in Prague on an official, friendly visit. I have had a number of official meetings with Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. These deliberations were friendly and fruitful, and we have agreed on focal points on bilateral as well as general issues. I have also met with Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier. We were cordially welcomed by your people in the course of our visit to Czechoslovakia, and we are grateful for this. I would like to recall that we have had traditionally friendly relations with Czechoslovakia, which, since the April Revolution, and particularly in its second stage, are reaching a qualitatively higher level in all areas, including the political, economic, cultural and social areas. [end recording]

After his address, Minister Dost replied to questions from Czechoslovak journalists from journalists accredited in Czechoslovakia. He said that Afghanistan is successfully resisting the attacks of counterrevolutionary gangs, which, with the help of Pakistan, the United States, China and some other countries, are attempting to disturb the process of normalization in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Minister Dost spoke about the successful effort of the revolutionary Afghan leadership to consolidate the situation in the country. He emphasized that the growing support of the most diverse groups of the population in this effort will soon make it possible to form a wide patriotic front.

As regards foreign policy relations, Shah Mohammad Dost praised the selfless help which Afghanistan receives from the socialist countries, above all from the USSR, and at the same time he again pointed out the Afghan proposals on all controversial issues between Afghanistan and its neighbors. The Afghan minister of foreign affairs also explained the substance of other proposals of the Afghan Government about the political solution for the dangerous hotbeds in the Persian Gulf. In this connection Shah Mohammad Dost praised the Soviet peace initaitives delivered at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

MINISTER OF MINES, INDUSTRY LEAVES FOR CUBA

LD230702 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of mines and industry, today left for Cuba at the head of a DRA delegation to participate in the second congress of the Economic Association of the Developing Countries, which is to be held in Havana. The first meeting of this association was held in Algeria in 1976.

Before departing from Kabul airport the minister of mines and industry stated: The basic topic at this congress will be to study the world economic system and its effect on the developing countries. The deputy ministers and a number of officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industry and the Cuban ambassador in Kabul were at Kabul International Airport to see the minister and the delegation off.

ANAHITA RATEBZAD RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 22 APR

GF221555 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and president of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Women, returned home today. She had gone to Moscow to take part in the conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

PAKISTAN ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING AIRLINE HIJACKERS

LD231836 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Afghan Government statement on attempted hijacking of Afghan Airlines passenger aircraft at Qandahar airport on 15 April]

[Text] On 15 April a group of armed terrorists were captured at Qandahar International Airport while attempting to hijack an Ariana Afghan Airlines Boeing-727 on a scheduled flight from Qandahar to Kabul.

The authorized institutions of the DRA, after investigating and analyzing the incident, discovered that the above-mentioned group had planned the hijacking while in Pakistan. This international terrorist action was planned and prepared in Pakistan by a counter-revolutionary band called Jamiat-e Eslami-e Afghanistan, which is based in Peshawar and which enjoys the support and backing of the authorities in Pakistan.

The irresponsible stand of the Pakistani authorities concerning the incident of the hijacked Pakistani plane in March this year, when the mendacious western mass media spread distorted information about the position of the DRA Government, was further brought to light.

The terrorists belonging to the Jamiat-e Eslami had been promised the complete backing and cooperation of the Pakistani authorities if the operation was carried out successfully. It is worth mentioning that according to the captured terrorists the hijacked plane was to have been welcomed and at Quetta airport by representatives of the western press and news agencies in Pakistan. This once again exposes the true character of the (?vast) propaganda which has been set in motion by some Western mass media against the DRA.

The Government of Afghanistan, in view of these facts, cannot but mention the irresponsible role of the U.S. ruling circles.

They have not only officially declared their support for the counterrevolutionaries who are acting against the people of Afghanistan, but they also bear direct responsibility for these terrorist actions since they planned them and because they spare neither military or financial aid to these terrorists in order to implement these activities. Thus, the hypocritical face of the American ruling circles, who have launched extensive activities in support of terrorism and who accuse countries such as the DRA who have chosen an independent path of progress, is still further exposed. They link the just struggle of peoples for national independence and sovereignty to international terrorism.

The facts and events of which these incidents are an obvious example, however, indicate that it is international imperialism, in particular the U.S. ruling circles and regional reaction, who support international terrorism and criminal mercenaries.

The DRA Government, in consideration of the above facts at a time when the world is awaiting the beginning of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, expresses its disappointment that the government is still making the territory of Pakistan into a base for hostile activities against the DRA, as is shown by the capture of these terrorists who planned to hijack the Ariana Afghan Airlines passenger aircraft.

AFP: SOVIETS BAR AFGHAN OFFICIALS FROM VAKHAN

BK240942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Apr (AFP)--The Soviet Union has virtually annexed the strategic Vakhan area in north-eastern Afghanistan, bordering China, and has started a massive army build up there, a former advisor to the Afghan premier said today.

"The Karmal government has no authority there...the entire population, mostly tribals, had been forced to leave the area; it is the Soviet rule which prevails there," Mohammed Siddiq Farhang, who served for 10 months as economic advisor to Premier Babrak Karmal said. The 66-year-old Farhang came to India in January on the pretext of medical treatment and defected.

This is the first time that a senior government official who had access to first hand information confirmed press reports that the Soviets had driven out the Kirghi tribals from the area and were building massive army and air force facilities. The area the Soviets have annexed is about 200 to 300 kms in length and 20 to 30 kms in width, Mr Farhang said. There are lots of plain lands in the area which is 5,000 metres above sea level. The Vakhan area proves the only land link between Afghanistan and China. "The Soviets have sealed off the entire area, they do not allow even government officials, the police, to go there, I have talked with people who were forced to flee, they told me the Soviets were driving out everyone from there," Mr Farhang, who also worked for some time as deputy minister for planning, said. The Soviets were building roads and were upgrading the military facilities there, he said.

Mr Farhang said morale remained high in Afghan nationalist ranks and that fighting against the Soviets was continuing everywhere. Mr Farhang, who had been his country's ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1971 to 1973, estimated that 500,000 persons have so far been killed in Afghanistan since the Soviet backed regime of Nur Mohammed Tarabi seized power in April 1978. "At least 10,000 of them were intellectuals or educated people," he said. "You will find very few families in Afghanistan who had not lost a member since the Marxists came to power."

Mr Farhang summed up the economic condition in Afghanistan as "very bad" and said there was a fall in the production of almost all commodities except wheat. He said natural gas had taken the first place in Afghan export earning list and the country was earning something like $200 million annually by selling gas to the Soviet Union.

LISBON PAPER INTERVIEWS GANDHI ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD231047 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 81 pp 7, 10

[Antunes Ferreira 2 April interview on flight to Delhi with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi: "Development and Underdevelopment Coexist in India"]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let us discuss some topical international issues. First, it seems to me that India has good relations with the Soviet Union. Is this to compensate for your vast and powerful neighbor, China? To be more specific, I would like to know whether conflicts, particularly border conflicts, with China still exist.

Indira Gandhi: Border clashes continue, but we are anxious to have good-neighbor relations with China, as with our other neighbors. In fact, I must tell you that, even when China was most hostile toward us, I personally undertook to try to surmount the difficulties and to normalize the situation.

As for friendship with the Soviet Union, it is above all due to the fact that the USSR has come to our aid on several occasions when we needed it and when other nations ignored us. I will give you an example: When we decided to advance in the state-owned iron and steel sector following our independence we turned to the United States, which told us quite clearly that it would give us no help on the government plane, but only at the private enterprise level. We therefore had to turn to the Soviet Union. The same thing happened with oil exploration. It must be said that some things are changing now, and we can state that the West is helping us.

In the iron and steel field we have a major joint enterprise with the FRG, another with Britain, and we also have excellent cooperation with France in the aluminum field.... I stress, however, that in foreign policy our stance is extremely independent and always observes the principles of nonalignment. We always strive to judge others on their own merits, taking into consideration our national interests and above all what we believe will be most important for the development of world peace.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Since you have mentioned world peace as a fundamental aim, I would like to go into the matter in more detail. I am referring in particular to recent reports of U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan. You have already had some strong words to say about this. Could you sum up your stance on the issue?

Indira Gandhi: Well, of course we are very concerned, and even very worried. First because, as is known, Pakistan is underdeveloped, and under such conditions it is dangerous to be equipped with sophisticated weapons. Second, it must be said that we are not presuming to interfere in Pakistan's defense requirements, more specifically, we have nothing to do with and do not want to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs. I must also stress, however, that we have never committed any aggression either against Pakistan or against any other country. We cannot say the same of Pakistan, which has attacked us several times. Also, we have not forgotten that some years ago Pakistan promised President Eisenhower that U.S. weapons would not be used against India, and we have seen what happened.... Now again its strongest and best equipped military units are aligning along our border, and not on the other side....

Our people do not very readily accept these circumstances, and rumors about Pakistan's nuclear strength are continually recurring. If it were a matter of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, which is how we use it, there would be nothing wrong, but the specter of the bomb is looming....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: When discussing this part of the world the Afghan problem naturally arises. Some people regard India's position as ambiguous or at least unclear....

Indira Gandhi: On the contrary, we have always been very clear about this. During the latest election, which my party won, I myself defended our position with the utmost clarify: We are against any foreign intervention, either military or by another other means.... Unfortunately, we can say that we are witnessing several foreign interventions in this lamentable affair; and not only in the Indian Ocean area, but also in other parts of the world. Be that as it may, I must tell you that in our opinion the reasons given by the Soviet Union to justify its intervention in Afghanistan are similar to the ones cited by the United States in connection with its intervention in El Salvador.... We have already had the opportunity to inform the Soviet Union both publicly and privately, just as we have informed others, that the Afghan problem must be resolved domestically, by the Afghans. We also believe that, just as Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan, there must also be assurances that no other kind of infiltration will take place in the country. Only thus can a truly national solution be achieved, without foreign interference in any direction and in accordance with Afghanistan's nonaligned status.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You mention nonaligned status. That is another question which I wanted to broach with you. The Nonaligned Foreign Minister's Conference in New Delhi seems again to have highlighted clear differences among member-countries. There is open talk of pro-Soviet, pro-Western and "orthodox" nonaligned countries. Does India regard itself as pro-Soviet?

Indira Gandhi: No. India is a pro-Indian nonaligned country.... I would even say, at the risk of being pleonastic, that India is a "pro-nonaligned" nonaligned country....

As you know, the Nonaligned Movement has recently been showing some signs of weakness, and some people were forecasting that it would disintegrate during the New Delhi conference. On the contrary, however, the movement managed to surmount its difficulties, or the difficulties attributed to it, and to reach a final declaration that prompts us to say that the nonaligned countries have consolidated their positions. India believes that its participation was positive and created the opportunity of consolidation for the nonaligned countries.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao talks about a position of "dynamic" nonalignment, whereas former Minister Vajpayee talked in terms of "genuine" nonalignment.

Indira Gandhi: This is just a matter of terminology. For instance, the description "genuine"!...I would rather say that either you are or you are not nonaligned. As for "dynamic," everything in life is dynamic; you cannot stand still, you have to react to the various stimuli that appear. In this connection there cannot be an inflexibly straight line. According to circumstances and necessities, we must adopt realistic stances best suited to the interests of the nonaligned countries and our own country.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The development of the world as a whole cannot be the task of some countries in response to the expectations of others. I am referring in particular to the New Delhi conference's final declaration. This is related to the issue of a new international economic order. It is also connected with the question of North-South relations. Would you care to comment on this?

Indra Gandhi: Of course I support the establishment of a new world economic order. With the development of science and technology many other problems are developing, and new ones are emerging. The world economies cannot be developed independently without taking into account the relations that actually exist within the international community.

In this connection the industrialized countries have special responsibilities, due to their progress compared to the underdeveloped or even developing countries. Their production capacity must adopt a "new look" and reflect a new assessment of the international situation.

Also Interested in South-South Dialogue

We can therefore say that we are indeed interested in the North-South dialogue; but we are also profoundly interested in the South-South dialogue, matched by cooperation and collaboration among ourselves, that is, among countries that have not yet gained the right to belong to the "rich men's club" but already have varying levels of development and their own conditions and which can help one another....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you mean by that that in the Third World taken broadly, that is embracing countries at very different phases of development, there could be what might be described as protectionist or even paternalist positions? For instance, India, which claims classification as a Third World country, is perhaps the world's 10th most highly industrialized country....

Indira Gandhi: I can tell you that two situations coexist in India: development and underdevelopment. The majority of the country is trying to overcome this underdevelopment and is in what is generally called a development phase. Above all, we must accelerate this process and win this battle that we are waging on behalf of this country's poorest people and the most backward regions.

It is a fact, however, as I told you earlier, that we are advancing in many areas--industry and agriculture, part of which is already considerably modernized. We are therefore apparently in a better position than other developing countries, and we can help them on the basis of our own experiences and our own difficulties. In this I believe that we will even have an advantage over the industrialized countries which sometimes--often--find it difficult to understand certain problems, certain aspirations that exist in countries needing aid.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: When you refer to this aid are you thinking, for instance, about the influence which India had, and to some extent still has, in African countries, particularly on the Indian Ocean coast?

Indira Gandhi: First, this matter requires eludication: We can offer aid to countries that need it; we cannot force it on them. We also fervently believe in the advantages of reciprocity, whereby we might provide something in exchange for other things that those countries are in a position to supply to us. We believe that every country always has something to take, as well as something to give.

DELHI: U.S. TO TERMINATE TARAPUR FUEL AGREEMENT

Official Position

BK231607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] A news agency report quoting the Washington POST says that the United States Government has decided to terminate the nuclear fuel supply agreement with India. The paper says that some side issues are yet to be sorted out. Under the 18-year-old agreement, the United States has been supplying enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic power powerplant.

An official spokesman in New Delhi, however, refused to confirm or deny the Washington report. He said the subject of nuclear cooperation between India and the United States is still under discussion. No decision has yet been taken on abrogating the agreement, though certain trends are discernible. An official level meeting between the two countries is being held in New Delhi in the foreseeable future, as he put it.

According to informed sources, these talks will mainly relate to the mechanics of abrogating the agreement and the question of utilization of the spent fuel at Tarapur. According to the Washington report, the U.S. authorities are believed to have told visiting Indian officials recently that their present laws adopted during the Carter administration would not permit further nuclear fuel supplies to India.

The All-India Radio correspondent recalls that India has always been subjected to considerable delays and suspense by the U.S. administration in fulfilling the terms of the fuel supply agreement. Very often the Tarapur plant had to face a precarious fuel supply position. India had indicated, according to some reports, that in view of the way supplies were being made, it would perhaps be better to terminate the agreement. The U.S. authorities are believed to have conveyed to India that perhaps a practical and graceful way would be to agree on mutual disengagement and terminate the agreement.

Our correspondent adds that Indian scientists would be in a position to keep the Tarapur plant running with alternative sources of fuel if the United States finally abrogates the contract.

Meanwhile, Mr Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, has returned to New Delhi after talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and senior U.S. officials on Tarapur and other bilateral matters.

Singh on Technology

BK220850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi told the Lok Sabha today that it is India's constant endeavor to build an atmosphere of trust with neighboring countries so that we all can live in peace. She said during question hour that if any country has any distrust about India it is not due to our nuclear capability but due to some other reasons, however, we are anxious to remove his distrust.

Earlier, replying to a question, Minister of State for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh said that India is well ahead of Pakistan and China in nuclear technology and as such there is no need to enter into any agreement with these countries for formulating an Asian atomic plan. Referring to the supply of enriched uranium for Tarapur plant, he said that negotiations are going on with the United States. We are trying to ensure that the agreement is adhered to, however, if it is terminated we may reprocess the spent fuel, for which we do have necessary technology.

More From Singh

BK231050 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The experimental communications satellite apple will be launched next June. This information was given by Minister of State for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh in the upper house of Parliament today. The satellite, which is fully indigenous, was ready on time but its launching had to be postponed several times because of the failure of the launch vehicle of the European Space Agency, Singh said. The satellite will help improve communications facilities to a great extent.

The Tarapur atomic power station will be kept in operaion using alternative fuel in case the United States fails to supply enriched uranium under the cooperation agreement. Stating this, the minister told the house that the recent discussion between an indian delegation and the U.S. government on the matter was of a preliminary nature and will be continued.

PRESIDENT REDDY GREETS KAMPUCHEANS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK240808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] On 17 April Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the republic of India, sent a greetings message to Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 17 April 1975 victory. The message reads: On the occasion of the Kampuchean national holiday, on behalf of the Indian Government and people and in my own name, I have the pleasure of expressing war congratulations and best wishes to your excellency and to the Kampuchean people. I sincerely hope that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation betweenour two countries and will serve the cause of peace. Please, excellency, accept our best wishes. May you enjoy the best of health and happiness and may the Kampuchean people be prosperous.

INDIA 'STRONGLY PROTESTS' PAKISTANI PROPAGANDA

BK230856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The government has strongly protested to Pakistan against the circulation of anti-India propaganda tapes in that country and in west Asia. Finance Minister R. Venkataraman told the Lok Sabha today that in our protest made both in New Delhi and Islamabad, Pakistan has been told to stop production, sale and export of tapes maligning our nation and prime minister. Answering questions on behalf of the external affairs minister, Mr Venkataraman said that cassettes, produced by state-owned companies of that country, contain crude jokes and film songs satirizing India and the prime minister. He said we strongly condemn this vulgar propaganda. One of the tapes says that Mrs Gandhi hosted a dinner in honor of Israeli leader Moshe Dayan in New Delhi. This is a total lie, he added.

Answering a spate of supplementaries, Mr Venkataraman said that these tapes have been taken to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Dubai, but they have made little impact in those countries. He assured the house that severe action will be taken against people who tried to play these tapes in India. Answering a question on the Pakistani foreign minister's reported statement about India's potential threat to his country, Mr Venkataraman said they are trying to get more and more arms from the United States on such excuses. He said the prime minister has made it clear that while we have no intention of entering into any mad race for arms, we shall have to take full care of our defense requirements.

AGHA SHAHI ON U.S.-PAKISTANI TIES, AFGHAN ISSUE

LD231427 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Apr 81 p 5

[Special correspondent Patrick Frances dispatch: "American Aid to the Afghan Rebels 'Could Be the Beginning of the Third World War'"]

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who has just granted an interview to our special correspondent Patrick Frances, goes to the United States this weekend on an official visit. In his talks in Washington, he will probably bring up the problem of Pakistan's security in the face of a Soviet expeditionary corps in Afghanistan on its border. This topic was also the subject of discussions in New Delhi between Mrs Thatcher, on an official visit to India, and Mrs Ghandhi; the Indian prime minister is indeed concerned about a possible strengthening of Islamabad's military potential.

Islamabad--"The problem of Pakistan's security can only be seen within the regional perspective."

This formula was to be the real leitmotiv of our talk with Foreign Minister Shahi. For the chief of Pakistan's diplomacy, this question cannot be resolved solely within the framework of Pakistani-U.S. relations--which Pakistan would like to see improved--inasmuch as the United States is a superpower. Here, as throughout the world, he explains in essence, a certain equilibrium between both great powers is the first condition for maintaining security, but it is also necessary to take into account the position of Iran, Iraq, the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula states, not forgetting the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Prior Recognition of a Palestinian State

On this point, to which he clearly attaches great importance, Shahi stated: "For more than 30 years the West has been supporting Israel's military might and its expansionist policy. Today, we have reached a stage where no security system can be established in the region without the recognition and establishment of a Palestinian state."

Returning to this issue a little later, he described it as "essential" for Israeli troops to withdraw from the occupied territories and saw Israel as "the pivot of the Western strategy aimed at dominating and controlling the region's oilfields and imposing Israeli domination on the Arab and Muslim world to this end." "A strategy which," he asserted, "is now obsolete." "Today," he insists, "Western interests can no longer be served by a strategy centered on Israel, and if the West does not change its policy immediately, it will suffer a catastrophic setback."

According to Shahi, no country in the region--least of all the Arab countries, and Iran among them--will consider any kind of alliance with the United States until the Israeli-Arab conflict is resolved and as long as the United States is regarded as the "guarantor of Israeli expansionism."

After noting that security in the Gulf is the responsibility of region's states and pointing out that those states are prepared to guarantee freedom of navigation "at all times and in all circumstances," the foreign minister dwelt at length on the prospects for "new relations" with the United States characterized by "a kind of traditional friendship, but also with serious tensions." "We support," he stated, "lasting relations based on confidence and on our common interests."

As for the "strategic consensus"--containing Soviet expansionism--that the Americans would like to see the Pakistanis supporting, he notes that no proposal has been made to his country in this respect and believes that such a consensus will necessarily involve all states in the region. Moreover, he later insisted, Pakistan must act in accordance with its membership in the Islamic community and the Nonaligned Movement.

On this point, as on others, reference was made to the Indian example: "If the supply of Soviet military hardware to India is compatible with its nonaligned status, the supply of military hardware to Pakistan on a similar basis is compatible with our nonalignment."

The same proof is adduced in the case of the 1959 Pakistani-U.S. understanding, which provides for U.S. assistance in the event of aggression.

At the time of the war with India in 1971, the United States claimed to have fulfilled its commitments by simply putting the matter before the Security Council. He said: "The U.S. president has to submit to a particularly restrictive constitutional procedure, so Pakistan has no means of forcing the United States to intervene militarily."

"What would the U.S. reaction be if the USSR attacked Pakistan?: "That is a hypothetical question," he replied, adding that he does not believe in direct Soviet aggression against his country. "And if that did happen, the decision would be up to the U.S. president. No formal U.S. proposal concerning regional security has been submitted to Pakistan," Shahi then explained. "We have only received a proposal concerning the sale of certain military equipment as well as economic aid." The figure of $2 billion cited by the press, he noted in passing, applied to a 5-year period. "For our part, we have made known our interest in purchasing U.S. military hardware on terms similar to those agreed to by the Soviet Union with India. We are not thinking in terms of military assistance, but simply in terms of the purchase of U.S. arms."

However, he would like to see the "foundations of future relations with the United States" defined before embarking on a process of arms purchases, which, he believes, cannot be combined with conditions that could prejudice Pakistan's security.

Could Indian reactions constitute an obstacle to such a deal? "That is for the United States to decide," he stated, dismissing in advance any objection from New Delhi, since, in his view, Indian military superiority is so evident, particularly after recent massive purchases from the USSR.

As for the possibility of permitting the United States to use Pakistani territory to supply arms to Afghan rebels, he reasserts his opposition to this idea. "True," he admits, "some arms may be reaching Afghan fighters (it is impossible to seal the border), but if we embarked on that path, the intensity and scale of operations would be stepped up and Pakistan could be threatened or attacked on two fronts."

What does he think about President Reagan's recent statements on possible U.S. aid to the rebels? Such an initiative would, he believes, only exacerbate the situation. He asked: "What would be the reaction of the U.S. European allies? Would they try to dissuade Washington, or approve of its action and support it? We must bear in mind that Afghanistan could then become a zone of increased destruction and Pakistan a battlefield, and that it could be the beginning of a third world war. Is that really what we want?"

"Indeed," he stated, "the correct path is that of the quest for a political solution, and everyone--including the United States--is now convinced of that."

After reasserting that his country cannot permit foreign mercenaries to fight in Afghanistan from Pakistani territory ("the Afghan liberation movement can expect nothing from such an alliance"), he refused to describe as a "complete impasse" the current state of diplomatic efforts to resolve the Afghan question.

In particular, he cited the probable trips to Kabul and Islamabad by Waldheim's special representative and expressed the hope that Iran would eventually agree to trilateral discussions (between Pakistan, Iran and the ruling party in Kabul) under UN auspices and with its active participation. According to Shahi, the Iranians' presence is "essential" since there would be no guarantee that any agreement concluded would be implemented without Iran.

Whether it is a question of pressure intended to force Pakistan to agree bilateral negotiations or to involve it further in support for the mojahedin, Shahi does little to conceal his irritation. "The USSR," he stated, "is a military superpower. We have condemned its intervention, demanded the withdrawal of its troops and resisted its pressure. Today, the world seems to think we could do more. We are supporting the Afghans' struggle morally and politically. Do people really think that we could fight the USSR to liberate Afghanistan? That is beyond our means. Whey place all the responsibility on our country while the rest of the world, sitting in comfort, is content to express moral disapproval but not prepared to do anything to strengthen Pakistan so that it can better defend its own independence?"

Concluding by summing up the balancesheet of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Shahi stated: "I do not think that the USSR has been able to achieve any results. Its control of the country is confined to the big cities and the communications axes, and the Afghan people are more than 90-percent opposed to its presence--not because it is a question of Soviet occupation, but simply because it is a foreign occupation. Today it is up to us to seek proposals that will permit a withdrawal and not an escalation resulting in a confrontation between the superpowers. The Soviets' vital interests can be guaranteed. We are not hostile to any Afghan regime's maintaining friendly relations with the USSR. We are opposed to a policy of confrontation. The great powers should withdraw from the region."

AFP: RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON POLITICAL LEADER

BK231642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1608 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Karachi, 23 Apr (AFP)--The martial law regime today lifted four-week-old restrictions on the movement of Mr. Chulam Mustafa Jatoi, a leader of defunct Pakistan People's Party of executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

BANI-SADR RETURNS TO TEHRAN FROM BATTLEFRONTS

LD231718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Mr Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief, who went to Khuzestan to inspect the battlefronts and study and supervise the operations carried out by the combatants of Islam in confrontation with Saddam's mercenaries, this afternoon returned to Tehran with Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representative of the Supreme Defense Council, and Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BANI-SADR PRESS CONFERENCE ON IRAQI MISTAKES

LD231945 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Report on press conference given by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to domestic and foreign newsmen on 23 April in Tehran; passage enclosed within quotation marks recorded in Bani-Sadr's own voice]

[Text] Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, this afternoon took part in a press conference attended by domestic and foreign newsmen. During this conference, which lasted about 2 hours, the president of the republic spoke about the situation of the combatants of the Islamic army on the fronts, the political situation in connection with the delegations selected by the At-Ta'if conference, the Nonaligned Movement, freedom of the press, the budget for the year 1360 [beginning 21 March 1981], the problem of Kordestan and various other problems.

Pertaining to press freedom Mr Bani-Sadr said: From my viewpoint freedom means the presence of the people on the arena and their reaction to problems in an informed manner. The people's being informed can only become real at a time when our press will be free and it is through freedom of the press that the historical deprivations which have blighted this nation and people can be removed.

Of course, freedom should not include going beyond the limits. That would not be right. Press freedom should demonstrate that the revolution, with its red tongue, gives an opportunity to our generation's brains and prodigious minds to continue to blossom until the backwardness of the past several centuries is put right. I have always protested against the banning of newspapers, but the newspapers themselves should pursue this issue.

Pertaining to the 1981-1982 budget, presented to the Majlis by the prime minister with the announcement that we do not have a budgetary deficit, Bani-Sadr said: The meaning of the budget and the role it plays in society are important. Of course, I have not yet studied it but when I do so I will give my views in detail. However, a budgetary deficit is not something which can be planned on paper. If we wish to avoid having a budgetary deficit we should find out wherein our revenues lie, should these come from oil, then that means selling more oil, but should these come from domestic production then no deficit would be tantamount to an increase in production.

In connection with the war losses, the president of the republic said: The losses are huge and the destruction shows that. From the military standpoint the losses in industrial enterprizes and, even more important, the losses which we have suffered in the area of manpower are incalculable.

In connection with the demand of our compatriots in Kordestan, the president of the republic said: We have a single culture and single faith and are part and parcel of a single country. Of course, there exist historical deprivations, but right from the beginning we have said that we are not willing to leave behind any deprivations. As to the conditions which have come about in Kordestan, the population of that territory wishes to put an end to them.

Concerning relations with the PLO, the president of the republic said: These peopl have suffered a historical deprivation. Aggression has taken place against their homeland, and our relations with the Palestinian nation and the people of Lebanon, which has been assaulted by Zionism and imperialism, should be brotherly relations and our policy should be based on unity with them.

In connection with a question put to him by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the situation on the fronts, the recent victories and the course of the talks by the missions which have come to Iran to make peace, the president of the republic said:

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From our point of view the situation on the fronts is good. During the past 3 days I visited 3 fronts and I can say with confidence that the morale of our armed forces is excellent. Your asking this question gives me an opportunity to repeat to you in brief what I said this morning to an Arab journalist. In my opinion the Saddam regime has committed four basic mistakes in attacking Iran; the situation on the fronts is a reflection of these mistakes. His first mistake was in connection with the Arabs in Khuzestan. He imagined that the moment he attacked Khuzestan the Arabs there would take the side of the Iraqi Government, would take arms from that government and would use these arms against us. This extremely important experience is staring us all in the face today. Iraq was not alone in making this mistake; the former Iranian regime was not the only one to make this mistake; we ourselves were more or less involved in making this mistake. The Khuzestani Arab accepted becoming a refugee, accepted hardship, but was not prepared to turn his back on our Islamic revolution and on our Islamic homeland and to act against us. This great lesson is an experience for us, an experience which makes it clear that common culture is definitely stronger than being Arab.

"The second mistake committed was the miscalculation about our army. The Iranian advisers of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime as well as the Americans had told Saddam that the Iranian Army would turn their guns and tanks on the Iranian regime and that they would accompany them to Tehran. Their mistake stemmed from their ignorance. They did not know that an army which, as a result of rule by dependent regimes, since its establishment never had the opportunity to carry out its fundamental duty, defense of the homeland, would consider this attack as a historic opportunity to return to its true nature. As you all noticed, it managed to compensate for shortage of equipment by unlimited sacrifice.

The third mistake committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and its internal advisers, Iranians and non-Iranians, especially the Americans, was their big mistake about our revolution's leadership. They were under the impression that this leadership was shaky, that the war would make it even shakier, that it would result in its collapse. This is because tyrannical parties and groups believe that if organization from the top and strong leadership, repressive leadership, were absent, then nothing would be left; they were actually assessing themselves. Consequently, Saddam made the same mistake about the imam's leadership and our people. But in practice it was proved that our people are at the scene and, contrary to Saddam's expectations, are prepared to sacrifice as much as possible.

His fourth mistake, being the outcome of his three mistakes, was the fact that he was unaware that human societies are faced with certain deprivations which are historical. The Muslim nation's failure to develop, to have initiative, is a historical one which goes back at least 2 centuries. However, this war, being waged under economic blockade, the internal and international conditions which the Iraqi regime used to consider as an historic opportunity, turned into an opportunity to (?recognize) the Iranian society, which made up for this historical deprivation through initiative.

"These four mistakes rendered his calculations void, resulting in a situation which all of us are witnessing today.

"Maybe the Iraqi regime is still under the same misapprehension, believing that it can obtain concessions from us through military pressures. I believe that, despite all its losses, this war has had the advantage that it enabled us to experience these four features. Today everyone is trying on the battlefields and fronts to realize this experience as the foundation of independence, life and freedom, both in Iran and the entire Middle East, through initiative, responsibility, work, efforts and self-sacrifice.

"When I say the situation on the fronts is good, I am not merely referring to the military situation within which we have made certain headway, have captured some POW's and inflicted some casualties on the enemy; I am actually referring to all four aspects. Today I can inform the world through you that the Baghdad regime will not leave Iran with its hands full."

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS OF DIFFICULTIES FACING NATION

LD231240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Speech given by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to Education Department officials in Tehran on 23 April--recorded, duration 9 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is clear to you gentlemen what the situation was in the past, what it is now and what it should be in the future. You know the situation that existed in the past better than I, for I was out of the country while you were here experiencing the problems that existed in those days. And others in the nation joined hands, praise be to God, and eliminated the main thief, America, and those associated with it. We are now afflicted with the vestiges of these problems.

A nation that wants to stand on its own feet--to be free and independent--should also be prepared after victory to face the difficulties that any revolution must endure. All revolutions have certain difficulties after they succeed. We have been going through what is experienced in the aftermaths of all revolutions. Some of the countries that have staged revolutions--such as the Soviet Union, whose revolution is over 60 years old, and others whose revolutions are 20 or 30 years old--are still having difficulties. That the difficulties here are not as great, that the difficulties here are fewer, is because those who staged our revolution are Muslims and it was not a governmental one, such as a government staging a coup and overthrowing another. Rather, it was a national, Islamic matter. Because of the shortcomings that existed in the past, the difficulties that prevailed, and because the nation realized that Islam was in danger, it rose up and has progressed this far. Praise be to God that the difficulties that our country faces are less than those experienced by all other revolutions. The main reason for this is that here it was Islamic and that men and women here made sacrifices for the sake of Islam.

Of course, there will still be difficulties in the future as well. In addition to the difficulties that some other revolutions have to face, we have also had problems stemming from the war. This is because our country is different from many other countries. Our country is the target of the greed of all the big powers. We have a unique situation from the strategic standpoint as well as from that of natural resources. For this reason our country has had difficulties after the revolution caused by the big powers--as far as they are able to cause them--and by those here inside the country who are associated with them. None of these elements will give up as easily as all that.

What is to the point, however, is that we rose up for the sake of Islam and shall endure for the sake of Islam. I hope that we will achieve victory as well, [shouts of "God willing"] for we have destroyed the foundation.

What was the foundation? It was the seat of power of which you are aware, a power that was mighty, that was enjoyed by the Pahlavi dynasty, by Mohammad Reza, who was supported by all the world powers, all over. These remaining problems are things which are the inherent features of any postrevolutionary period. One must bear them; we endure these things for the sake of God.

Our imams all suffered imprisonment or exile. This came easy to them because it was all for the sake of Islam. The same applies to us, for what we are experiencing is for the sake of Islam, and anything for the sake of Islam is no hardship. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES CITIZENS, AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR

GF231130 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran today a large group of citizens who included members of the Qashqa'i tribe, citizens of Firuzabad, Manjil, Mosan and Quchan, and members of the Esfahan mobilization bureau.

His eminence received today the technical assistants of the education directorates in the country and gave his valuable guidance and directives.

The leader imam also received today the governor of Eastern Azarbayjan, Mr (Farukhan), who held talks with his eminence on the province's affairs.

KHAMENE'I DELIVERS FRIDAY ARABIC SERMON 24 APR

GF241049 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0932 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Friday Arabic sermon given by Tehran Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University on 24 April--live]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon Arab Muslims in North Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf. Peace be upon our heroic and valiant citizens in Khuzestan. Brothers and sisters: History has given us great and valuable lessons. Unfortunately, few people learn them.

Tyranny is a phenomenon that makes the end of a reign inevitable. Tyranny is a phenomenon that brings a regime to its end and seals its fate. Therefore, no power can prevent the fall of a regime that is based on tyranny and oppression.

Brothers, during this week we have heard reports of the material assistance--in money and arms--the area's reactionary regimes are providing to the tyrant Saddam and his miserable regime. This assistance is rendered directly at times and through a third party at others. These reports bring to mind the regime of the deposed shah at the time it was collapsing. All the forces that were hostile to Islam and to the revolution were giving him every support and assistance during the last months of his vile and tyrannical rule. They would not have been able to rescue him, even if the entire world had supported him. They thought their fortresses would defend them against God. Then God came upon them from whence they had not reckoned, and He cast terror into their hearts as they destroyed their houses with their own hands and the hands of the believers. Therefore, take heed, you who have eyes. This assistance will be of no use to him [presumably Saddam Husayn], nor will these impregnable fortresses that surround the palace of tyranny protect him if God is (?against) him.

The United States is pinning its hopes on assisting some of the region's countries with funds and arms in the hope that it can save something from Saddam's anti-Islamic regime.

It is farcical that the arch-Satan is seeking--through deceptive propaganda--to obliterate the image of the miserable and fugitive shah from the memory of these people and make them believe that the arch-Satan's protection will continue to be forthcoming and that he will continue to support them despite the will of the peoples. Do they imagine that they are dearer and closer to the United States than the accursed Mohammad Reza? What a poor view and false illusion!

Despite the severence of financial and armament relations with the major powers, the natural problems that arose following the revolution's triumph, the supplies that have been given to more than 1 million Afghan refugees, the more than 1 million people who have been rendered homeless as a result of the war, the 100,000 Iraqi deportees and refugees, the suspension of the flow of oil and numerous other problems--despite all this, Iran is becoming stronger day by day and is achieving further progress and greater victories.

Will Saddam, who is doomed to extinction, and his protectors in the region understand the secret of this vast difference between us and the enemy? The Koran has also indicated this fact. We hurl the truth against falsehood, it prevails over it, and falsehood perishes.

Oh faithful brothers and sisters, we draw our just stand from Islam. Therefore, we are witnessing more signs of victory every day. Therefore, too, our belief that victory is for dear Islam grows day by day. We shall continue along the path of Islam, guided by its principles and teachings, from which we shall not deviate. We are confident that God is on our side and that victory is ours.

RAFSANJANI ADDRESSES 23 APR MAJLIS SESSION

LD231316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Bureau, the Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session this morning. The session began at 0800 under the chairmanship of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani with the recitation of some verses from the holy Koran.

During today's session, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, referred to the victories scored by the Iranian combatants and the recapture of the strategic heights of Bazi Deraz and said: This victory is a prelude to the capture of Qasr-e Shirin. He said: During these sensitive moments the counterrevolutionary forces and certain groups who have chosen an Islamic name for themselves are playing the role of the fifth column. On the eve of the victory of the forces of Islam over the forces of blasphemy, over the bomb planting and clashes at the university and elsewhere perpetrated by the hypocrites and the American leftists [sentence unfinished due to short break in transmission] Those who see the imminent fall of Saddam start to create chaos at the behest of their master or of their own filthy conscience. These groups still talk of freedom and accuse our judicial system of being comprised of club wielders. And, unfortunately, some other factions, made up of bigger liars and hypocrites than the former, are trying to justify the creation of chaos.

Fugitive members of SAVAK and the leftist extremists have begun conspiracies to undermine people's unity by creating chaos in cities, factories and schools.

The speaker of the Majlis said in conclusion: We demand of the judicial system that it not give in to blackmail. We want it to take a decisive stand against those who undermine freedom and saboteurs, and we want it not to allow the saboteurs to weaken our war effort from their position behind the front lines.

DEPUTY SAYS IRANIAN ARMENIANS SUPPORT REVOLUTION

LD231336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The first speaker today in the Islamic Consultative Assembly was Kachaturian, deputy for the southern region Armenians, who said: The people of our country are fighting the dastardly aggressions of the Saddamists, who have been instigated by criminal U.S. imperialism to try to destroy the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our people are not hesitating to sacrifice anything to achieve the victory of right over wrong, preserve the achievements of the revolution and maintain the freedom and independence of the country.

It is appropriate to remind (?you) that the Iranian Armenians--aware of their revolutionary responsibilities, and acting from their hearts--are fighting in the war and have offered martyrs to further the aims of the revolution.

Mr Kachaturian also stressed that the Islamic revolution of Iran and revolutions throughout the world have the common aim of regaining the rights of Armenians, and that it is therefore the duty of (?Armenians) to defend these revolutions with all their might.

TURKISH EMBASSY DAMAGED DURING ARMENIAN MARCH

LD231810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Announcement issued on 23 April by the Iranian Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armenian bishopry council of Tehran requested permission for a march on the occasion of 23 April, starting from the Serkis Church and ending at the Holy Mary Church. The request was approved, on condition that the route for the march was determined by the Interior Ministry and that the marchers avoided giving provocative slogans and observed the peace.

However, despite the instructions issued by the Interior Ministry, a handful of people who penetrated the rank of marchers violated the regulations and, having clashed with officials, entered the premises of the Turkish Embassy, causing some minor damage. Needless to say, they encountered decisive action by security officials and were subsequently dispersed.

Condemning such acts, the Islamic Interior Ministry expects the Armenian compatriots, who enjoy protection under Islamic law, to reject this handful of hooligans, to take steps to report them to security officials and to prevent the subversive activities of a number of hooligans from harming their prestige.

As for the violation which has occurred, the Interior Ministry and security officials will carry out their lawful duties and deal with the offenders in accordance with regulations.

Raja'i Receives Turkish Ambassador

LD232128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Turkish ambassador in Iran met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i tonight. He expressed his regret over the incidents which took place today in front of the Turkish Embassy.

In this connection, it was hoped that such incidents would not occur anymore.

TEHRAN NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. DEFEAT AT TABAS

LD232108 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Tomorrow, 24 April, coincides with the anniversary of the military defeat of the U.S. Government in Tabas. It is one of the exceptional days in history and a day which is considered an auspicious day of victory and conquest of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a sad, dark and sinister day for the devouring and imperialist Government of the United States in the history of the [word indistinct] of the oppressed peoples of the world.

The abortive plot of the U.S. Government and this incident once again made it clear to the peoples of the world that the great support of the Islamic revolution of Iran is the mighty power of Almighty God. And, according to the holy Koran, Almighty God is the best (?answer) and discloser of the [word indistinct] of the enemies.

TUDEH PAPER VIEWS HAIG MIDEAST DISCUSSIONS

LD231509 Tehran MARDOM in Persian 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Haig Visit to the Middle East and Increased Political and Military Turmoil"]

[Excerpts] Following the Bahman revolution and the overthrow of the shah, the Middle East became one of the most important arenas for the activities of imperialist diplomacy. High-ranking officials have been arriving in the region one after the other and have held meetings and talks with leaders of the "host" countries on problems connected directly and indirectly with Iran. This is also linked to the desire of American-led imperialism to strike blows at Iran's revolution.

The three pillars of support constructed by American-led imperialism to preserve its interests in the Middle East--Israel, Egypt and imperial Iran--are now tottering. Without rebuilding the third pillar, America cannot maintain its balance in the region.

Imperialist diplomacy understands that these acrobatics cannot continue for long on two pillars. High-ranking authorities from the imperialist countries are coming to the Near and Middle East to remedy the disaster suffered by imperialism, especially America, at the hands of the Iranian revolution, and they are visiting "friends" who share their grief. Imperialist diplomacy is trying first to contain the Iranian revolution by means of the reactionary forces of the region, to isolate and weaken it, and then to deliver a final blow.

The imperialist policy of America and Britain toward Afghanistan is a secondary aspect of their policy toward Iran. The secretary of state and the UK foreign secretary are each responsible for one part of a single policy. We consider Haig's visit and his political aims here:

During his trip, Haig has visited Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and countries "friendly" to America. The news agencies have reported that U.S. State Department officials also met Saddam's special representative in Jordan for talks, and that there was discussion on the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between America and Iraq.

On the basis of its hostility to the Islamic Republic of Iran, America is striving to form a single front out of the reactionary, puppet Arab countries, especially Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to be used to pressure the Islamic Republic of Iran and to oppose progressive countries such as Libya, Syria, Algeria, Afghanistan, the PDRY and the PLO.

The principal nucleus of this front will be the Rapid Deployment Force. Each of these countries has been allotted a role in keeping with its ability and facilities available.

Haig's discussions in these countries center on two issues: The concluding of a "defense" pact with these governments, and the acquisition of bases for the Rapid Deployment Force. Haig is returning to Washington, however, without having achieved total success in his mission. This is because in the first place none of the other countries is prepared to swing down into the pit on the rotten rope of imperialism, as Iran did; second, because such a pact, which is aimed against the Arab people of Palestine, will not enjoy the support of the masses in those countries but will intensify the isolation of the ruling classes and the development of revolutionary movements there; and, third, American insistence on ungrudging support for Israel, the strike force of imperialism in the region against revolutionary movements and progressive Arab countries, has tied the hands of the self-prostituting Arab leaders of the reactionary Arab countries, preventing them in some measure from displaying too much open support for American policy in the region.

For these reasons, Haig failed to achieve notable success in his efforts to create a new "defense" bloc in the region, although he did in fact gain concessions from "friendly" countries for bases for the Rapid Deployment Force, with As-Sadat occupying chief place among the traitors in this regard. Haig's talks on Afghanistan were more fruitful.

The Americans succeeded in inducing Saudi Arabia to break off diplomatic relations with Afghanistan--a preliminary move to further measures it intends to take against the Afghan revolution in collusion with Pakistan, China, Britain and other European countries.

RAJA'I DEPUTY ON BREAKING TIES WITH MOROCCO, JORDAN

LD232133 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] During the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly today, the deputy prime minister for parliamentary affairs [presumably Ahmad Ashraf-Eslami] elaborated on the reasons why the Islamic Republic of Iran had severed diplomatic ties with Morocco and Jordan.

Concerning the severance of ties with Morocco, he said: The reasons for this action included the support and acceptance of the deceased shah, personal insults of Shah Husayn [as heard] against our leaders as well as the diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its support of the Polisario Liberation Front. He added that the Moroccan stance in relation with the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran and the [word indistinct] voiced by some muftis in the Moroccan royal court have been most effective in the severance of ties with Morocco.

Concerning the reason why the Islamic Republic of Iran has severed ties with Jordan, the deputy prime minister for parliamentary affairs said: This has been carried out due to the too inimical stance of Jordan in relation to the Iraqi-imposed war upon Iran and the fact that the Jordanian state consultative assembly has clearly voiced its support of Iraq. He continued that Shah Husayn had also declared that he would support Iraq in this Iranian-Iraqi war. Therefore, due to the above reasons, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not see any reason as to why diplomatic ties should not be cut with the government of Shah Husayn.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION

GF231848 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The trade minister received the Bulgarian trade delegation and the Bulgarian ambassador to Tehran this afternoon. During the meeting, trade issues and the feasibility of expanding the volume of trade between Iran and Bulgaria were discussed. Bulgaria will double its exports, particularly of foodstuffs, to Iran. Trade delegations will be exchanged in the near future.

POW'S REPORT JORDANIAN, EGYPTIAN AID TO IRAQ

LD231354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A PARS correspondent interviewed a number of Iraqi POW's who were captured by the combatants of Islam on the Bazi Deraz heights yesterday and transferred to rear lines in Zahab. [Hassun Nasir), a citizen of Majaf, said that most of the young and middle-aged persons who participate in demonstrations against the Iraqi regime are either detained or dispatched to the war front.

An officer, who did not wish his name to be divulged, said: The Saudi regime is giving Iraq foodstuffs and petroleum products and the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes are rendering appreciable military assistance. An NCO, who also refused to give his name, said: After every retreat they court martial a number of our officers and troops and then execute them; we are not allowed to retreat and are forced either to fight you or surrender.

Another POW, speaking about Iranian POW's, said: They are being kept in prison No 1 of the Ar-Rashid barracks. They used to keep Iraqi political prisoners there, but have moved them to another location and replaced them with Iranians.

IRAQIS LAUNCH COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN KERMANSHAH

LD232158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to PARS, the counteroffensive launched by the Iraqi forces following their recent defeats and heavy casualties was frustrated by our alert combatants. In an interview tonight, Abu Sharif, the Supreme Defense Council's representative in the western sector, said:

After the defeat inflicted on the Iraqi forces yesterday during the operations in the Qasr-e Shirin heights, they launched a series of counteroffensives, trying to recapture their lost positions through artillery fire. They were no longer able to protect their positions in Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, because our forces enjoy superior firepower. The Iraqi counteroffensive took place between 0400 hours and 1900 today. However, every attempt was met with brave resistance by our forces, all eager to be martyred. He cited the enemy's casualties today as heavy, adding: A large number of wounded Iraqis remain on various battlefronts, the Iraqi Army being unable to move them all.

He added: Our army, revolution guards, and mobilization brothers are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder as war heroes. He then said: After their crushing defeat, the Iraqi forces tried to bombard the area with Sukhoi aircraft. However, our antiaircraft batteries foiled any initiative on the part of the Iraqi aircraft.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 478 ON FIGHTING IN SOUTH

LD231758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Communique 478 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and militant compatriots of Iran, as was brought to your attention in the previous communique, yesterday the selfless defenders of the Islamic revolution of Iran on the Bazi Deraz front, in a series of extensive and coordinated operations, dealth deadly blows on the weak body of the enemy and forced the Iraqi aggressors to retreat and inflicted numerous losses and casualties on them. In these operations a large number of the enemy servicemen were taken prisoner and the forces of Islam captured numerous spoils of war. After the complete evacuation of the prisoners and spoils of war, complete information will be brought to the attention of the combative and revolutionary compatriots of Iran.

The situation on the other battlefronts in the past 24 hours has been as follows:

On the Abadan fronts the devotees of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using artillery and mortar fire, destroyed six ammunition dumps, one personnel assembly building, four trenches, one observation trench, one vehicle carrying ammunition and two tanks belonging to the enemy, and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi Army personnel.

The enemy continued to shell the city of Abadan and inflicted damage on several houses. Exchanges of fire between our forces and the enemy continued on the fronts at Dezful, Shush and Ahvaz, and losses and casualties were inflicted upon the Iraqi personnel. The enemy losses in the Dezful region comprised one loader, one vehicle, one mortar, one heavy machinegun and one trench.

Yesterday another Iraqi soldier took refuge in the army of Islam on a southern front, and was welcomed there.

With their mortar fire, the devotees of Islam on one of the Sumar fronts destroyed three enemy slit trenches, killed three of the aggressive Iraqi personnel and wounded five others.

On the other fronts of battle between truth and falsehood exchanges of fire continued between our forces and the enemy. The extent of losses and casualties suffered by the aggressive enemy has not yet been reported.

Yesterday, with the fire of air defense units, the enemy aircraft which intended to raid several of our country's southern and western cities were forced to flee before carrying out any operations.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN REPORTS SHELLING OF IRAQI OIL DEPOTS

LD232200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] PARS reports that brave Islamic combatants brought the Al-Faw oil installations under heavy and accurate shelling last night and today and set ablaze four big enemy fuel depots, inflicting casualties on Saddam's mercenary forces. The same report adds that during the same period the infidels' positions were kept under withering Islamic fire, resulting in the destruction of several trenches and foxholes as well as two munition dumps along the Abadan front. Also, at least 10 criminals of the Iraqi forces were killed.

GUARDS CORPS ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

LD232146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Announcement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps--date not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. With divine blessings and with the ever-increasing coordination and cohesion among the combative forces of Islam, our nation everyday witnesses victories and successes gained by these selfless epicmakers in battle and confrontation with the aggressive Ba'thist infide' . It is appropriate, while praising all the sacrifices and courage of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, that all of the beloved volunteers who are to be sent to the battlefronts are asked to present themselves to the nearest oppressed mobilization office unit of the guard corps. After completing the necessary training courses, they will be sent to the scenes of the battle between the forces of truth and the army of falsehood.

It should be reiterated that the oppressed mobilization unit of the guards corps cannot be held responsible for other agencies who are not authorized to send personnel to the battlefronts.

With hope for the victory of the army of Islam and the 20-million-strong mobilization over the criminal regime of Saddam.

IRAQI PLANE SHOT DOWN OVER BUSHEHR 21 APR

LD221054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] One aggressive Iraqi aircraft was shot down over Bushehr last night by the anti-aircraft guns of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and crashed into the Persian Gulf. According to PARS, the downing of the aircraft was confirmed by military authorities.

According to the same report, aircraft belonging to Saddam's mercenary regime violated Bushehr and Khark Island airspace but were forced to flee by the heavy antiaircraft fire of Islam's fighters.

BORAZJAN WAR REFUGEES' FOOD DEPOT BURNED 21 APR

GF221646 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The depot containing foodstuff that has been allocated for war refugees caught on fire in Borazjan last night. According to our correspondent, the cause of the fire is not known. The cause of the fire and the amount of damage is being investigated by the Dashtestan Governorate, Borazjan revolution guards and the police department of this township.

Our correspondent adds that a large amount of sugar, rice and other foodstuffs were burned in the fire.

FARS GOVERNOR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEETINGS

GF221637 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Communique issued by the Fars governor general's office--no date given]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. It is hereby announced that any kind of gathering or meeting should not be held unless permission to do so has been obtained. Any violation of this communique or disorder will be dealt with in accordance with the law, and violators will be prosecuted by security forces.

[Signed] Fars governor general's office

TECHNICAL SCHOOL WORKSHOPS PRODUCING WAR MATERIEL

GF221716 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Spare parts and weapons are being manufactured in the workshops of the (Maysam), Taleqani-ye Abadeh, Fasa and Kavar technical schools. So far, a large number of hand-grenades, mortar stands and mobile kitchen equipment have been constructed. A number of M-1 rifles have been modified into automatic weapons and grenade launchers.

The workshops in these technical schools are serving the army, revolution guards and factories and are unsurpassed by other workshops. They have also managed to produce a large number of hospital beds and stretchers, and they have repaired the machinery of the 4th Garrison so it can be sent to the battlefronts.

VOICE OF IRAN ON ANTIREGIME PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTION

NC231234 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The statement issued by Ayatollah Sheykh Bahaoddin Mahallati against the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the rule of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i--which act contrary to canonical laws both in Tehran and the provinces--has further aggravated the intellectual clergy's opposition and plunged the regime in still deeper terror.

Many copies of this statement, which are still being distributed and pasted on walls and mosques, have not been retrieved to date despite efforts by the revolution guards corps.

Ayatollah Mahallati--one of the Shi'ites' great and trusted teachers--confirms in his statement the views of religious leaders and the ulema of Mashhad, like Ayatollah Qomi and Prof Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani. He describes the despotic regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni and his government as demagogic, corrupt, and contrary to Islamic canonical teachings.

NVOI: U.S. PREPARING 'CREEPING COUP PLOT'

TA182025 [Editorial Reports] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 April carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Crush the Creeping Coup d'Etat Plot of America." It said: World-devouring U.S. imperialism, with the help of its agents in Iran, is busy preparing a creeping coup d'etat plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The liberals and Chinese Maoists, as well as other foes of the revolution, are the main enforces of this plot by world-devouring America.

This coup plot, like the U.S. military aggression in Tabas and like all the subsequent U.S. plots, is not an unexpected plot, but one planned a long time ago and carried out now all over the country. U.S. imperialism and its liberal and Maoist agents use all their means to implement these plans. Recently, the CIA has been sending, via different ways, a group of CIA-indoctrinated Iranians, who graduated in the United States, to Iran. After entering Iran, with the aid of U.S. agents--liberals and Maoists occupying sensitive military and administrative posts--these elements are appointed to responsible posts as supporters of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The imam has stated many times that the enemy has been able to infiltrate its agents into all institutions, even a group of pseudoclergy has infiltrated into the clergy in order to defame the Iranian revolution and weaken the revolutionary sovereignty and prepare the gound for attracting the public toward counterrevolution and, in the best case, toward the liberals. Recently, we can observe the intensification of the counterrevolution's plots in Azarbayjan, Qom, Mashhad and Tehran.

Meanwhile, the president's taking a position in this front is an extremely dangerous phenomenon for the revolution and has been a cause of deep concern for the true revolutionary forces. Following the bloody incident of the university, in which Mr Bani-Sadr openly took sides with the liberals and Maoists, on the one hand, and among the striking group formed by Amini, Bakhtiar, Nahavandi, Oveysi and other counterrevolutionary groups, on the other, especially once having observed that these groups are exerting great efforts to crush the gains of the revolution, it would have been appropriate that he kept aloof from this front and separate from them. The true revolutionary forces expected Mr Bani-Sadr, after the intervention of the imam for strengthening the president's position during his most critical days, to at least honor the imam and act according to his statements. But, unfortunately, this was not so.

Our homeland is passing through sensitive and critical days. If the government figures of the Islamic Republic of Iran do not show sufficient revolutionary awareness, do not expel counterrevolutionaries concentrated in military and administrative organizations before it is too late, do not prevent the infiltration of new groups of CIA spies into the country and do not exert efforts for strengthening unity of action and the word of all the true followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialists line, then they will, without the slightest doubt, endanger the revolution.